

CLEVELAND'S POSITION

On the Present Financial Situation of the Country.

WILL USE THE GOLD RESERVE

To the Extent Necessary, and he will not favor the issuance of bonds unless authorized by Congress at a lower rate of interest than under the present law--New York Bankers Approve of the President's Intention to Call an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--The Star says: "President Cleveland's statement as to the time when he proposes to call Congress together, and the reasons which will lead him to do so, is clearly interpretable as indicating a determination on his part to continue the use of the gold reserve to the extent necessary, and not to issue bonds. As indicated yesterday, he desires that the full gravity of the situation should be apparent at the time of the meeting of Congress, so that the legislative branch of the government shall have the duty pressing upon them to correct the laws affecting the finances. It is claimed for the administration that there is no obligation to issue bonds at once to make up the deficiency in the gold reserve, and that the reserve may be used in the regular course of business. It is said that should it run as low as twenty-five or thirty millions before any financial legislation is had there will be no issue of bonds until expressly authorized by Congress at a lower interest than can be issued under the present law.

The President desires Congress to be confronted when it meets with the practical demonstration of the depletion of the silver purchases upon the gold in the treasury. Unless the situation generalizes in a general panic, the President does not desire any radical steps to be taken until Congress meets in September, but if developments should require prompt action, then Congress would be called together sooner. The long list of financial failures appearing in the morning dispatches, it is believed, has not affected the President's judgment as to the policy to be pursued.

NEW YORK BANKERS

Approve the President's Intention to Call an Extra Session of Congress.

New York, June 6.--Local bankers and financiers warmly approve of President Cleveland's announcement through the Associated Press of his intention to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the silver question. President Wright, of the National Park bank, stated to a reporter to-day that he thought it very wise on the part of President Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress. The people, he believed, had a sufficiently instructive lesson on the present silver law and were now quite ready for it. Mr. Wright said he felt satisfied that the President's announcement would have an excellent effect on the country.

President Williams of the Chemical National bank heartily approved of President Cleveland's intention. "Mr. Cleveland," he said, "has done the right thing at the right time."

Mr. Williams said he believed with some one else, who had said, "If all the silver which the United States have bought and stored away and put into circulation through the medium of silver certificates and treasury notes were moved out into the hands of the Atlantic Ocean and there sunk, the loss to this country would be less than the loss that has already occurred through the operation of the Sherman silver law and the uncertainty that it has caused."

Mr. Williams declared that all the present financial trouble was caused by the silver law. Mr. Cleveland had had to take the financial situation as he found it; he did not make it. Mr. Williams feels confident that the President will do all he can to improve the financial situation.

Among others interviewed who expressed themselves as favorable to President Cleveland's intended action were Presidents Simmons, of the Fourth National bank; Randolph, of the Continental National bank; Tappan, of the Gallatin National bank; Canon Chase, of the Chase National bank, and Messrs. Jefferson, Seligman and Henry Clews.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

The Run Continues--The Trust Company Solid as a Rock.

Chicago, June 6.--Between 1,200 and 1,500 people formed in line to-day at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to withdraw their deposits, although the bank had remained opened till long after midnight last night paying out money on demand. The crowd at the bank this morning was several times larger than at any time yesterday or last night. At other savings banks also the run which began yesterday seemed to have increased in proportion to-day. At the Illinois Trust Bank the last depositor in line last night got his money at 3 a. m.

The assets of the banks are counted up as follows: Cash on hand, \$3,600,000; sundry bonds, \$2,904,000; demand loans, \$7,400,000; time loans, \$5,300,000; real estate loans, \$1,205,000; capital stock, \$2,000,000; surplus, \$1,600,000; stockholders' liabilities, \$2,000,000. L. Lottor, who is one of the heaviest stockholders in the bank, said last night: "I have real estate enough to pay all those claims, and I am at the bank here should have it on demand. I am able alone to make that assertion good, and two other men are willing to do the same. Before going to Europe, I personally examined the collateral for loans made. It could not be better. I will guarantee every loan the bank has made for a very trifling percentage."

During the time when the run on the bank this afternoon was hottest Philip D. Armour was in his office across the street, and from the bank sent out some of his clerks to bring into his office a hundred or more of the most excited depositors.

When his office was crowded with

them Mr. Armour made a short speech to telling them the bank was all right and assuring them that they stood no danger of losing any of their money. "If it will make you people feel any easier," he said, "Armour & Co. will guarantee to each one of you the full amount of his deposit in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. If there is any person here who is not satisfied with the guarantee of Armour & Co., all that person has to do is to speak up and I will give him a check for his deposit."

Two women said they would like their money, one of them having over \$1,800 in the bank. They were immediately paid in gold, and the balance of the depositors went away satisfied.

The Grant Locomotive Works made a voluntary assignment to-day. The assignees, Messrs. Ackerman and Wilson, have taken charge of the extensive plant of the company, but the shops will not be shut down.

On April 30, 1893, the assets of the company were \$1,151,020, and liabilities about \$410,850. The cause of the company's embarrassment is that it has invested all of its capital stock in its plant. It has been working up on a large order for locomotives and has tied up a large amount of assets in them. As they cannot be realized upon until delivered, and as the company has been delayed and hindered completing the locomotives by the strike which has been going on at its works for the past three months, and on account of the stringency of the money market, the stockholders to-day directed that all parties interested will be better protected by putting the property of the company in the hands of an assignee.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

National Banks in Chicago not Affected by the Failures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--Comptroller Eckels said to an Associated Press reporter this morning, in reply to a question, "that so far as present advices from Chicago go, no national bank has been affected by the financial flurry of yesterday. The clearing house association stands ready and willing to assist one another and give aid in every manner needed. This fact will do much to give confidence to the people and prevent anything like a run upon any national banks. The saving bank failures of yesterday have not produced any consternation among the depositors of the national banks and will not."

The abstract of the condition of the national bank of Chicago on the date of the last call showed a reserve of 23.5 per cent, or 4.55 per cent above the reserve required by the law. The total resources are stated at \$100,864,804. The surplus fund was \$11,516,700, and undivided profits \$2,586,000.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--Mr. Carlisle reached Washington last night and was at the cabinet meeting to-day, which assembled at 11 o'clock. Mr. Bissell also returned, and was at the meeting. The only absentees were Messrs. Lamont and Morton. The financial situation and the outlook for legislation the coming session of Congress were the subject of discussion. Before the meeting of the cabinet the President had a talk with four members of the ways and means committee of the last house, who will certainly be on that committee in the next Congress. They were Wilson, Montgomery, Turner and McMillan.

Depositors Will Lose Nothing.

New York, June 6.--A crowd of depositors in the now defunct Canal Street Bank besieged the doors at the southwest corner of Canal and Mulberry streets to-day and clamored for admittance. They were mostly Hebrews and shopkeepers who knew nothing of the real condition of the institution until the public announcement this morning. They wanted their money and they wanted it bad. On the door was the following notice, written on a note-head of the bank:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1893.

This bank has gone into liquidation; depositors will be paid in full.

Defiance Bank Fails.

TOLEDO, O., June 6.--A Blade special says the savings bank of Andrew Sauer, at Defiance, failed. Liabilities \$100,000. The bank is the youngest in the town, and has a paid up capital of \$27,000. The assets will reach not less than \$150,000, and the liabilities are stated at \$100,000. The failure is attributed to large loans made by the bank, which foot up some \$127,000, leaving them too narrow a working capital.

Not Encouraging.

Troy, N. Y., June 6.--The affairs of Neber and Carpenter, brokers and private bankers who failed some time ago are not in an encouraging condition. The liabilities are about \$235,000 and the actual value of the assets \$131,000. Neber and Carpenter were the eastern correspondents of the Northwestern Guaranty and Loan Association of Minneapolis.

Marble Man Falls.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.--Samuel F. Prince, the owner of steam marble works in this city, and who is also interested in marble quarries in Rutland, Vt., has failed, with liabilities of \$100,000 and nominal assets \$250,000. Stringency of the money market is the cause.

Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--To-day the treasury department has gained nearly \$1,000,000 in gold, offsetting the amount taken yesterday for shipment. This makes the net treasury gold about \$90,000,000.

WORK RESUMED

At the Rock Hill Coke Works--More Trouble Feared.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 6.--Work was resumed yesterday at the coke ovens of the Rock Hill Coal and Iron Company at Arizona, this county, by non-union men, and it is the intention of them to put the furnace in blast again without acceding to the demands of the strikers, or to reinstate the men discharged.

Yesterday a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the porch of the residence of D. W. Wassing, who has been active in getting non-union men to go to work, and his residence was badly damaged. This is attributed to the disgruntled union strikers.

Notices of threatening character were also posted on the doors of several non-union men who have returned to work. The community is greatly excited and serious trouble is anticipated, and the strikers are consequently losing the sympathy of conservative citizens.

OHIO REPUBLICANS

Will Meet Friday at Columbus--The Fight for Lieutenant Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.--A limited number of delegates have arrived to-night for the Republican state convention, the first session of which will be held to-morrow. Owing to the fact that there are no contests of consequence and that the present incumbents will be renominated, there is a lack of the usual enthusiasm which results from contests before conventions.

The only intimation to-night of any opposition is that of Lieutenant Governor S. F. Purcell, of Logan county, chairman of the state central committee. While not a candidate for the position in the strictest sense of the term, he states he will accept the nomination if it is tendered him. There is little or no opposition to General Harris, the present lieutenant governor, and he will no doubt be renominated.

The peculiar feature of the convention is the evidence of contest in nearly every district for membership of the state central committee. The object seems to be to get control of the organization and a fight will be made in the district meetings to-morrow morning.

The convention will not convene before 2:30 p. m., and after the speech of the temporary chairman, Grosvener, a recess will be taken to Thursday morning, in order to give the several committees an opportunity to transact the business before them and get their reports ready for the convention of Thursday.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

It Demands Conditional Free Trade with Canada.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 6.--The delegates to the international reciprocity convention were slow in getting together this morning, and it was 10:30 before Chairman Enstis rapped for order.

The committee on permanent organization reported the selections made last night.

E. V. Smeal, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the report of that committee, and spoke briefly in their support. The resolutions cover only the subject of reciprocity of deep water ways and transportation, and ask for a free interchange of certain products between the United States and Canada.

Resolutions in favor of cheaper transportation were adopted.

Hon. William M. Springer expressed himself in favor of reciprocity with all the countries on the continent. "We are nearest Canada," said he, "and our first efforts should be turned in that direction. We are not to aid, abet or suggest anything in the form of Canadian government, and the connection between Canada and Great Britain cannot interfere with proper reciprocal trade relations. We desire more intimate trade relations for mutual benefit. People do not do business for their health, but for the benefit of both concerned in all transactions."

THE EXTRADITION TREATY

Between this Country and Russia Formally Proclaimed by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--The Russian extradition treaty, which has been the subject of negotiation for more than six years, and has been amended again and again, and which was threatened with defeat in its final stages, has at last been formally proclaimed and will henceforth be the law of the land until it is superseded by another. The ratifications were exchanged in St. Petersburg last week, but because it was necessary to observe extraordinary precautions to secure the safe transmission of the document to the United States, the treaty was not received at the department until a late day last week.

The treaty was in the French language, and it was necessary to translate the document in English, and make very careful comparisons between the translation and the original. This work was completed yesterday, and to-day the President saw it for the first time when Secretary Gresham carried it to the cabinet meeting. All that remained to be done was to make the official proclamation, and that was done this afternoon. The proclamation itself was dated yesterday, and simply recited the provisions of the treaty, with the announcement that it would go into effect twenty days from date, that is to say June 24.

It is asserted in official quarters that in spite of all that has been said about the treaty it is similar in scope to all the extradition treaties negotiated by the United States in recent years, although in practice it may be that the administration of the articles will have a different result in view of the essential differences between the judicial systems of the two countries, which in this case are supposed to be more than usually divergent.

BRIGGS ALL RIGHT.

He Will Not Desert the Presbyterian Church--Ringing Words from the "Heretic."

New York, June 6.--The World will say to-morrow: The first accepted expression since he was suspended for heresy by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, is the letter which will be published in to-morrow's New York Evangelist, a religious newspaper which may be regarded as an organ of the Briggsite wing of the Presbyterian church. In his letter Dr. Briggs says no one should feel obliged to retire from the Presbyterian church on account of the decision of the last assembly. The letter in part is as follows:

"A minority of the church has violated the constitution, has overridden the safeguards of Presbyterian law and precedent. The majority should rally and use every lawful method to undo the damage which has been done to the fair fame of Presbyterianism. Let no man be discouraged. Let there be a rally in every presbytery of all who will stand by the constitution and law which have come down to us as a precious heritage of our fathers."

Explosion on a Ship.

CALCUTTA, June 6.--Advices from Koti, a port on an island in the river Koti, on the east coast of Borneo, state that an explosion, attended with fatal results, occurred at that place on board the Houthandununda. Five persons were killed by the explosion and several wounded, and the vessel was damaged to such an extent that it sank in the river.

EDWIN BOOTH DEAD.

The Last Act of All in the Great Tragedian's Life.

THE CURTAIN GOES DOWN AT LAST

On the Life of America's Greatest Actor--Surrounded by his Family and Friends his Life Ebbs Away After Many Weeks of Suffering. What was Expected for a Long Time Occurs this Morning at a Quarter Past One.



EDWIN BOOTH.

New York, June 7, 1:30 a. m.--Edwin Booth died at 1:15 this morning, surrounded by his family and friends.

At 10:30 p. m. to-night the following bulletin was issued:

"Edwin Booth is now dying."

At 7:40 the following had been posted at the Players' Club:

"Mr. Booth is slowly sinking, and it is doubtful if he survives the night."

[Signed.] "ST. CLAIR SMITH, M. D."

After posting this bulletin Dr. Smith was seen by John M. Avery, a member of the club. Dr. Smith told Mr. Avery that the tragedian's pulse was in the neighborhood of 160 and his temperature had reached over 105 degrees. From his conversation with Dr. Smith, Mr. Avery was of the opinion that the actor could not live two hours longer.

Edwin Booth was born in Belair, near Baltimore, Md., on November 13, 1833, and was the son of Junius Brutus Booth, the elder, an English actor, who obtained his reputation in the United States. He was named Edwin Thomas out of compliment to his father's friend Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn Booth, great actors.

In 1851 he took the most important step in his dramatic career up to that period by playing "Richard III" in place of his father, who had been taken suddenly ill. This performance gave him the reputation of being an actor of unusual promise.

In 1854 he played in a company with Miss Laura Keane in Australia, but returned to the United States the following year and originated in San Francisco the character of Raphael in "The Marble Heart." He also at this time made his first appearance as Richelieu.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Claus Spreckels Makes a Sensational Demand on the Government.

HONOLULU, May 30, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, per steamer Gaelic, June 6.--Claus Spreckels created a mild sensation on May 29 by demanding the immediate payment of \$95,000 owed to him by the government, but without waiting for a reply left the same day to inspect a plantation at Kawai. Spreckels seems to be the most powerful antagonist the provisional government has at present. He is making a vigorous campaign against annexation.

It is generally admitted that the resignation of Minister of Finance Porter was due to the influence of Spreckels, in the hope that the government would be embarrassed.

Minister Damon stated that the government would have no trouble in paying Spreckels the debt, although at this time of the year the government's finances are low, as taxes don't begin to come until fall. On this account the government is embarrassed to a certain extent.

For some days the officers of the provisional government have had under consideration instructions to be sent to Minister Thurston about a treaty of annexation. It has been decided to instruct Thurston to ask among other things that the control of government lands be left to the Hawaiian government, to be disposed of under laws similar to the United States homestead laws. Also that the United States take up 300,000 Hawaiian coins and coin it into American money.

The labor question is also under discussion, and the policy of asking that the labor laws of the United States be suspended for a period of five years as regards their application to Hawaii is talked of.

Minister Blount regards the situation as peaceful, and thinks that whatever solution of the political problem is there will be no fighting or bloodshed.

Bad Railroad Wreck.

BUDA PEST, June 6.--A calamitous railway accident has happened near the town of Kecskestet, Hungary, about fifty miles southeast of this city. The Buda Pest express train ran off the track and the train became a total wreck. Eight carriages were smashed and twenty-two of the passengers injured, some of them mortally.

Escaped from Sing Sing.

New York, June 6.--George W. Carter, a convict employed as engineer in the shoe shop at Sing Sing prison, was missed shortly after the prison had opened this morning. The prison will be watched to-night by the day and night keepers, as it is thought Carter is stowed away inside.

Julius Balke's Death.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.--Julius Balke, a pioneer in the billiard table manufacture, died to-day. He had just returned from Europe, whither he went to recover his health.

THE BORDEN TRIAL.

The Taking of Evidence Began in the Famous Murder Case.

New Bedford, Mass., June 6.--At 8:55 Miss Borden and the jury were in their seats and counsel were on hand busily arranging their paper. The doors were opened to spectators about that time and at least a third of those present were females. The jury heard the indictments against Miss Borden read as soon as the court was finally opened and charged as "good men and true, stand together and hearken to your evidence."

Mr. Moody then stepped to the railing and opened the government's case. He said that it was his purpose to put the story of the crime before the jury in the simplest possible manner. He then briefly ran over the details of the double murder, dwelling upon the narrow life of the inmates of the Borden family and relating many incidents tending to show that ill feeling had existed for years between the prisoner and her stepmother.

From the middle until the end of the opening address Miss Borden leaned back in her chair and never moved a muscle. She put the fan up to her face, and holding her head forward pressed it close against her forehead and held it there. Just as Mr. Moody had ceased to speak and taken one step towards his seat, there was a noise where Miss Borden was sitting. She had fainted. The Rev. Mr. Jubb hurried over to her and placed a bottle of smelling salts to her nostrils. Deputy Sheriff Kirby and another officer hurried after cracked ice. The woman's face grew white. The officers returned with ice in a moment, and a couple of minutes later Miss Borden began to recover.

The case was opened by the government putting on its first witness in the person of Thomas Kiernan, civil engineer. He minutely described the Borden house and its surroundings. Court was then adjourned until to-morrow in order that the jury might visit the scene of the crime.

AMALGAMATED SCALE.

The Iron and Steel Workers' Association in Session in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.--The eighteenth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers began in Turner hall this city at 10 o'clock this morning with 200 delegates present from all parts of the country. The convention will be in session ten days or two weeks and before adjournment will adopt a scale of wages for the ensuing year. While the manufacturers insist upon a reduction in wages, the delegates generally favor the adoption of last year's scale, and it is thought there will be no material changes. Today's session was devoted mainly to perfecting the organization.

The Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers' Association and the Galvanized Sheet Iron Association held meetings here to-day, at which the wage question was the chief topic of discussion. The Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association will meet to-morrow and will also consider the scale.

The iron and steel sheet manufacturers will appoint a committee to meet the workers' representatives. These committees will decide the rate of pay for approximately 5,000 men, and incidentally for the 12,000 workers employed in the forty odd sheet mills in the west. It has been ascertained that the sheet manufacturers will ask for certain concessions and that they are determined to have them. The conferences on this scale will be heated and stubborn, as the workers' committee will be likely to make a strong fight against anything approaching a reduction.

Before the adjournment of the sheet manufacturers' meeting, a committee was appointed to confer with the Amalgamated Association and arrange a scale. It is stated that the tin plate workers will demand an advance in their wages of 25 per cent, but that the manufacturers will refuse to grant the demand and will probably insist upon a reduction.

The iron scale committee of the Amalgamated Association will report at to-morrow's meeting. From an inside source it is learned the committee will recommend the adoption of last year's scale based on \$5.50 per puddling.

The consideration of the scale so early in the convention is unusual. In previous years it was not taken up until shortly before the close of the convention. The object is to secure an early conference with the manufacturers, with the view of settling the question in the convention, thereby relieving the scale committee of the responsibility.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Terms of Extradition as They are Said to Exist.

New York, June 6.--There is printed here this morning a Washington dispatch purporting to give the terms of the new treaty between the United States and Russia.

Article 3 reads as follows:

"If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place; nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense, other than that for which the extradition was granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect."

"An attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family when such attempt comprises the act, either of murder, or assassination, or of poisoning, or of accessoryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense."

Army of Cumberland Survivors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.--The officers of the society of the army of the Cumberland here have been engaged for six months, and with great success, upon a work of much interest to veterans. It has undertaken to obtain the names, postoffice addresses and occupations of the survivors of that army. The object is to print a roll of honor. The historian, Col. G. C. Kniflen, has already secured the addresses of one hundred and twelve thousand survivors. When the work was planned it was not believed that this number would exceed 80,000. It will probably reach 120,000.

EULALIA IN CHICAGO.

The People of the Western Metropolis Greet her Cordially.

MAYOR HARRISON DOES THE HONORS

In a Gracel manner--Cheered by Representatives of Nearly Every Nation on the Face of the Globe.

How she will be Entertained in the World's Fair City--A Formal Reception will be Tendered the Princess on Thursday--Large Attendance at the Fair Yesterday.

Associated Press World's Fair special.

CHICAGO, June 6.--Eulalia, the modest little princess of Spain's royal house, is in Chicago. She came to-day and thousands of people from every state in the union and almost every country on the face of the earth were at the train eager to see and welcome her. A modest, dark haired little woman of flesh and blood; a human being like themselves was what the crowd saw. The infant, as the princess is commonly called, came into the city on a special train over the Pennsylvania railway and disembarked at the union depot in Canal street.

A little group headed by Mayor Harrison stepped to the rear platform of the last car. A pretty woman modestly dressed stepped out on the platform and smiled. Then came cheers. The crowd beyond the railings caught the hurrah and like a lighted train of gunpowder it shot up into the street and the tug boats in the river caught the infection and added their high pressure voices to the welcome. Every man in the depot removed his hat and there was a little flurry in the party around the steps. The mayor stepped forward and the princess extended her hand, and Mr. Harrison bending over, and like a true Kentucky gentleman, kissed it.

In rapid succession the others were introduced, the Spaniards bending low and kissing the royal hand and the Americans greeting her as Americans usually greet a woman.

The prince Antonio, husband of the princess, the duke of Tamames, and the rest of her suit followed the infantina from the train, and the infantina adopted the American manner of shaking hands. The mayor offered her his arm and passing through the lines of aldermen and city officials, conducted her up the carpeted stairs to the carriage in waiting, cheers marking every step.

Mrs. Palmer's handsome carriage was in waiting. As the princess emerged from the depot the ringing notes of a bugle were heard, followed by the clank of swords, and troops B and K of the famous Seventh cavalry, commanded by Major Baldwin, stood at "attention." The long line of yellow plumed horsemen extended for a block. Again the bugle sounded and the flashing swords came to present. These movements caught the lady's eye, and she glanced up and down the line before entering the carriage. It took but a moment for Mr. Harrison to hand the lady to her carriage, and led by the military escort, it was followed by the other carriages containing the infantina's suite, the reception committee, and city officials.

Eulalia then started for the Palmer House, which for the time being is at her disposal. The Duke of Vergara and party, with Commander Dickens, were caught by an intervening crowd, and after the royal party had gone took carriages for the Auditorium, for the infantina was to grant the duke a private audience later in the day. There was a remarkable scene at the Palmer House when the two troops of yellow-plumed regiments appeared opposite the ladies' entrance, escorting the princess's carriage, in which she rode with her husband, Prince Antonio, while Mayor Harrison occupied the front seat. As far as the eye could reach east and west there was a mighty large crowd. The portico of the hotel was decorated with the Spanish and American colors, and thick red Brussels carpet extended to the edge of the sidewalk. As the princess alighted and once more placed her arm in that of the mayor the crowd looked its admiration and a few faint cheers broke forth.

On Thursday the infantina will be officially presented by President Palmer with a copy of the national salutation, "Columbia Saluting the Nations." The copy prepared for the occasion is made of satin in the royal colors of Spain, arranged with reference to their predominance in the royal standard. Accompanying the beautiful souvenir is the following note from the author:

CHICAGO, June 7, 1893.

To the Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, United States of America:

Accept, madame, from the authorities this souvenir which will be presented to you officially as an expression of the affection and esteem in which you are held by the American people.

(Signed) JAMES D. LYNN.

The committee on ceremonies at the World's Fair to-day planned a programme for the reception of the infantina next Thursday. The result was that the committee decided to adhere to the programme already proposed with a few exceptions.

It was a beautiful day, and despite the fact that the infantina arrived in the city there was a large crowd at the World's Fair. The visitors began to come in large numbers early in the day and this evening the paid admissions were estimated by the bureau of admission to be near 70,000.

A model of the United States treasury building is to be built in the rotunda of the administration building. The material used is to be silver Columbian half dollars. Over 100,000 of the coins will be used in building the model. It is to be surrounded by a cage elaborately ornamented. Inside the cage will be two young women dressed as goddesses of liberty, and they will sell souvenir coins to World's Fair visitors.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, warmer near the lakes and in Central Ohio; westerly winds becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 70 10 a. m. 70 1 p. m. 70 4 p. m. 70 7 p. m. 70 12 m. 70

12 m. 70 1 p. m. 70 4 p. m. 70 7 p. m. 70 12 m. 70

12 m. 70 1 p. m. 70 4 p. m. 70